

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

DAVID W. WEINER, Sr., Executor for	:	
the Estate of ROBERT S. WEINER	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	Civil Action No. 02-2843
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.	:	
f/k/a ALLIED SIGNAL, INC., Successor	:	
in interest to BENDIX CORPORATION,	:	
et al.	:	

**DEFENDANT HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.'S
MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY STAY OF PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR ABSTENTION AND/OR REMAND**

Honeywell International, Inc. f/k/a Allied Signal, Inc., as successor in interest to Bendix Corporation ("Honeywell"), by and through its undersigned counsel, Rawle & Henderson, LLP, denies all of plaintiff's factual allegations and legal conclusions supporting remand of this action. Answering defendant specifically denies plaintiff's assertion that this court lacks jurisdiction to hear this matter. All Court Orders and pleadings referenced in plaintiff's Motion for Remand speak of themselves and therefore no further answer is required. Answering defendant limits its denial of such Orders and pleadings to plaintiff's legal interpretation and/or factual characterization of those documents.

I. BACKGROUND

1. On October 1, 2001 (the "Petition Date"), Federal-Mogul Global, Inc., et al. (collectively, "Federal Mogul" or the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. § 101 *et. seq.* (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware.

2. The Debtors continue to operate their respective businesses and manage their respective properties pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 1107 and 1108 as debtors-in-possession.

3. On November 27, 2001, the Honorable Edward Becker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, issued an Order reassigning the five asbestos-

related bankruptcy cases currently pending in the District of Delaware, including the Federal-Mogul bankruptcy, to the Honorable Alfred M. Wolin.

4. The Plaintiff in this removed action has named Honeywell, as successor-in-interest of Bendix Corp., as a co-defendant alleging injuries due to asbestos-containing friction products that were allegedly manufactured or supplied by Bendix. The Plaintiff has also named Federal-Mogul, its subsidiaries, or an entity acquired by Federal-Mogul, all of which have filed Chapter 11 Petitions, as a co-defendant. The Plaintiff has asserted that joint and/or several liability arises as to each named co-defendant in this action.

5. As a result of the filing of Chapter 11 Petitions, on or about December 17, 2001, Honeywell began to remove this claim and others, involving friction products that are currently pending in state courts, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) and Rule 9027(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

6. On December 17, 2001, Honeywell also filed a Motion to partially withdraw the reference pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(d) and to Transfer the removed claims and causes of action, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) (the "Transfer Motion"), to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware.

7. On December 19, 2001, the Honorable Alfred M. Wolin of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware issued an Order in favor of Honeywell that: (1) partially withdrew the reference; and (2) provisionally transferred the Friction Product claims to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the "Provisional Order"), subject to further Orders of that Court. A true and accurate copy of the Provisional Order is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

8. On January 4, 2002, the Honorable Alfred M. Wolin issued an Order (the “Clarification Order”), that clarified the Provisional Order by extending the provisional transfer of friction product claims to include claims that would have been subject to the Provisional Order, but had not yet been removed on the date of the Provisional Order. A true and accurate copy of the Clarification Order is attached hereto as Exhibit “B.”

9. On February 8, 2002, the Honorable Alfred M. Wolin of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware issued an Order (the “Remand Order”), granting Plaintiffs’ Motion for Remand. See Exhibit “C.”

10. On February 11, 2002, the Honorable Anthony J. Scirica of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit issued an Order temporarily granting an Emergency Motion for Stay (the “Stay Order”), pending appeal of the Remand Order by defendants/appellants. See Exhibit “D.”

11. On March 19, 2002, the Honorable Anthony J. Scirica of the United States District Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit issued an Order (the “Stay Clarification Order”), that clarified that the Stay Order issued on February 11, 2002, applies to all appellants and to all removed claims before the Delaware District Court. See Exhibit “E.”

12. On March 25, 2002, Chief Judge Becker of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order establishing a briefing schedule and set June 17, 2002, as the date to hear oral argument on the appeal (the “Scheduling Order”). See Exhibit “F.”

13. The Scheduling Order also provides that “[t]he temporary stay entered by this Court on February 11, 2002, as clarified by the Order of March 19, 2002, will remain in effect until further order of the merits panel.” See Exhibit “F.”

14. Accordingly, Honeywell respectfully submits that the effect of the stay pending appeal is to leave in place the previous transfer orders issued by the Delaware District Court. Because the Remand Order has been stayed, the Delaware District Court's provisional transfer order is still the operative order, and all claims removed by Honeywell continue to be provisionally transferred automatically to Delaware.

II. REQUESTED RELIEF AND REASONS THEREFOR

15. 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) grants exclusive jurisdiction to the District Court where the bankruptcy case is currently pending to decide whether the claims for personal injury or wrongful death should be transferred and resolved as part of the pending bankruptcy proceeding. See 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) (1994).

16. The Delaware District Court, through the issuance of the Provisional Order, has exercised its authority and has assumed jurisdiction over these claims. The Provisional Order establishes an expedited hearing schedule where the Plaintiff may raise or join in any motion pertaining to the issues of whether abstention and/or remand are appropriate in this particular case.

17. The motion to abstain/remand filed in this Court is in contravention to the Provisional Order and is clearly in contravention of the ongoing proceedings before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and therefore should be rejected at this time without prejudice. The recent developments in Delaware and before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals underscore the critical nature regarding jurisdiction over these asbestos-related bankruptcies and the overwhelming interest in having the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decide these issues regarding remand and/or abstention.

18. Further, the purpose behind Section 157(b)(5) was to make it possible for a single forum “to oversee the many claims and proceedings that might arise in or affect” an ongoing reorganization of the debtor. See Calumet Nat’l Bank v. Levine, 179 B.R. 117, 121 (N.D. Ind. 1995). See also In re Pan Am Corp., 16 F.3d 513, 516 (2d Cir. 1994) (“Congress enacted Section 157(b)(5) to expand the district court’s venue fixing powers with an eye to centralizing the adjudication of a bankruptcy case”). Moreover, Section 157(b)(5) has been employed effectively in prior mass tort bankruptcies to centralize the resolution of related personal injury tort claims before the bankruptcy court. See, e.g., In re Dow Corning Corp., 86 F.3d 482 (6th Cir. 1996) stating that centralized adjudication allows “all interests [to] be heard” and “the interests of all claimants [to] be harmonized.” Dow Corning, 86 F.3d at 496-97 (quoting A.H. Robins v. Piccinin, 788 F.2d 994, 1014 (4th Cir. 1986)).

19. Further, the motion to abstain/remand filed in this Court is in direct contravention of Judge Weiner’s Orders dated January 16, 2002 (see Exhibit “G”) and April 12, 2002 (see Exhibit “H”) which state that “**all pending motions for abstention and remand are denied** without prejudice . . . [t]he cases are administratively dismissed, subject to reinstatement following the determination of the bankruptcy issues by Judge Wolin and any subsequent appeals thereto.” (emphasis added).

20. Defendant Honeywell is aware of both of Judge Weiner’s Orders, but is filing this Response to ensure that its right to oppose plaintiff’s Motion for Remand is preserved.

21. Accordingly, Honeywell requests that this Court deny this motion to abstain and/or remand pursuant to the Orders of Judge Weiner, until the Third Circuit Court of Appeals renders its final decision on this matter.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully submitted that this Court, in accordance with Judge Weiner's Orders, deny plaintiff's motion for abstention and/or remand and, pursuant to the Delaware District Court's Provisional Transfer Order, transfer these claims and causes of action to the United States Court of the District of Delaware, and grant Honeywell such other relief as is just.

Respectfully submitted,

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Signal as successor in interest to Bendix
Corporation

Date:

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**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT
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I. BACKGROUND

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The Scheduling Order also provides that "[t]he temporary stay entered by this Court on February 11, 2002, as clarified by the Order of March 19, 2002, will remain in effect until further order of the merits panel." See Exhibit "F."

Accordingly, Honeywell respectfully submits that the effect of the stay pending appeal is to leave in place the previous transfer orders issued by the Delaware District Court. Because the Remand Order has been stayed, the Delaware District Court's provisional transfer order is still

the operative order, and all claims removed by Honeywell continue to be provisionally transferred automatically to Delaware.

II. REQUESTED RELIEF AND REASONS THEREFOR

28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) grants exclusive jurisdiction to the District Court where the bankruptcy case is currently pending to decide whether the claims for personal injury or wrongful death should be transferred and resolved as part of the pending bankruptcy proceeding. See 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) (1994).

The Delaware District Court, through the issuance of the Provisional Order, has exercised its authority and has assumed jurisdiction over these claims. The Provisional Order establishes an expedited hearing schedule where the Plaintiff may raise or join in any motion pertaining to the issues of whether abstention and/or remand are appropriate in this particular case.

The motion to abstain/remand filed in this Court is in contravention to the Provisional Order and is clearly in contravention of the ongoing proceedings before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and therefore should be rejected at this time without prejudice. The recent developments in Delaware and before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals underscore the critical nature regarding jurisdiction over these asbestos-related bankruptcies and the overwhelming interest in having the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decide these issues regarding remand and/or abstention.

Further, the purpose behind Section 157(b)(5) was to make it possible for a single forum “to oversee the many claims and proceedings that might arise in or affect” an ongoing reorganization of the debtor. See Calumet Nat’l Bank v. Levine, 179 B.R. 117, 121 (N.D. Ind. 1995). See also In re Pan Am Corp., 16 F.3d 513, 516 (2d Cir. 1994) (“Congress enacted Section 157(b)(5) to expand the district court’s venue fixing powers with an eye to centralizing

the adjudication of a bankruptcy case”). Moreover, Section 157(b)(5) has been employed effectively in prior mass tort bankruptcies to centralize the resolution of related personal injury tort claims before the bankruptcy court. See, e.g., In re Dow Corning Corp., 86 F.3d 482 (6th Cir. 1996) stating that centralized adjudication allows “all interests [to] be heard” and “the interests of all claimants [to] be harmonized.” Dow Corning, 86 F.3d at 496-97 (quoting A.H. Robins v. Piccinin, 788 F.2d 994, 1014 (4th Cir. 1986)).

Further, the motion to abstain/remand filed in this Court is in direct contravention of Judge Weiner’s Orders dated January 16, 2002 (see Exhibit “G”) and April 12, 2002 (see Exhibit “H”) which state that “**all pending motions for abstention and remand are denied** without prejudice . . . [t]he cases are administratively dismissed, subject to reinstatement following the determination of the bankruptcy issues by Judge Wolin and any subsequent appeals thereto.” (emphasis added).

Defendant Honeywell is aware of both of Judge Weiner’s Orders, but is filing this Response to ensure that its right to oppose plaintiff’s Motion for Remand is preserved.

Accordingly, Honeywell requests that this Court deny this motion to abstain and/or remand pursuant to the Orders of Judge Weiner, until the Third Circuit Court of Appeals renders its final decision on this matter.

III. CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that this Court, in accordance with Judge Weiner's Orders, deny plaintiff's motion for abstention and/or remand and, pursuant to the Delaware District Court's Provisional Transfer Order, transfer these claims and causes of action to the United States Court of the District of Delaware, and grant Honeywell such other relief as is just.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Defendant,
Honeywell International, Inc., f/k/a Allied
Signal as successor in interest to Bendix
Corporation

Dated:

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I, Peter J. Neeson, Esquire/Stewart R. Singer, Esquire/John C. McMeekin II, Esquire, of full age, hereby certify that on this day, I caused a true and correct copy of Defendant's Motion for a Temporary Stay of Plaintiff's Motion for Abstention and/or Remand to be served on all counsel listed below as follows.

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